WAR TAX BILL AGREED TO.

PROFISION FOR A BOND ISSUE OF BOT TO EXCEED \$400,000,000.

The Senate Recedes from the Prevision for the Coinage of Ret Less Than 1,500,000 silver melling a Month-The Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Petroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Petroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and the Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Petroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and the Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Fetroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and the Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Fetroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and the Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Fetroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and the Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Fetroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and the Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Fetroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and the Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Fetroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and the Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Fetroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and the Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Fetroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and the Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Fetroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and the Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Fetroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporations and the Tax on the Gress Receipts of Sugar and Fetroleum Beffareries, the Tax on Corporation for the Corporation with the provisions of the Sugar Account on weather the Sugar and Sug Over Again on Account of an Omission

WARRINGTON, June 9 .- A full and complete agreement of the House and Senate conferces on the War Revenue bill was reported to the House this afternoon by Chairman Dingley, and was concurred in to-night by that body. The report will go to the Senate to morrow for its action, with the expectation that it will be disposed of at one session, or at least by Saturday, and that it will receive the signature of President Mc Kinley and become a law before Saturday night.

As the bill now stands it is to a large extent the Senate measure, though many of its impor-tant features are the result of compromise. The Chilton amendment, taxing all manner of articles manufactured and sold under letters patent er trade mark, and to which the House conferees evinced greatest apposition, has been en tirely eliminated. To defeat this amendment, and to restore the tax on stocks of tobacco. which had been stricken out by the Senate, the

Senate on nearly all the other amendments or make concessions. The following are the principal provisions of the bill as agreed to by the Conference Commit-

tee, and which will become law:
The tax on beer is increased from \$1 per barrel, the present rate, to \$2 per barrel. But a rebate of 15 cents is allowed for leakage, so that the increase is really only 85 cents per barrel. The present tax of 6 cents a pound on tobacco is doubled. The provision taxing at the same rate the stock on hand, for which the House

stood out, was compromised so that tobacco manufactured and stamped subsequent to April 25 shall pay a tax of 3 cents per pound, with a provise excepting the stocks which do not exceed 1,000 pounds in the aggregate. Cigars pay a tax of \$3.60 per thousand, an in-

crease of 60 cents over present rates, and cigarattes \$1.50, an increase of 50 cents. Stocks on hand, in excess of 20,000, manufactured or Imported and stamped after April 15, pay a tax of 30 cents per thousand on eigars and 25 cents on cigarettes. Smoking tobacco may be put up in one ounce packages and manufactured to-bacco in packages containing 12-3, 21g, and 81-3 ounces in lisu of 2, 3, and 4 ounces as at

bacco in packages containing 1 2-3, 2-2, and 3 1-3 ounces in lisu of 2, 3, and 4 ounces as at present.

Tobacco dealers and manufacturers pay yearly taxes of from \$6 to \$-4 according to the amounts of their sales for the preceding year.

Beyinning July 1, bankers pay a special tax of \$00 per year on capital of \$25,000 or less, and \$2 for each additional \$1,000 of capital. Stock brokers pay \$5; paymbrokers, \$20; commercial and ship brokers, \$20; Custom House brokers, \$10; theatres, nusseums and concert halls in cities of more than 25,000 population pay \$100; circus proprietors, \$100; bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$5 for each alley or table.

After July 1, Stamp Taxes—Honds, certificates indebtedness and certificates of stock, 5 cents and 5 for each \$100 of original issue, and on sales, ments to sell, memorands of sales or deless or transfers or for memorandum for fundelivery, cents for each \$100 face value; nere the transfer is by certificate the stamp is to be placed on the transfer certificate. A penalty of \$500 to \$1,000 fine and six menths imprisonment is provided for violations.

Transactions on board of trade, produce and other exchanges, for present or future delivery, on every \$100 or fractional part, 1 cent; bank checks, 2 cents; bills of exchange, foreign, or each \$100 or fractional part, 2 cents; bills of exchange, foreign, or each \$100 or fractional part, 2 cents; bills of exchange, foreign, or each \$100 or fractional part, 2 cents; bills of exchange, foreign, or each \$100 or fractional part, 2 cents; bills of exchange, foreign, or each \$100 or fractional part, 2 cents; bills of exchange, foreign, or each \$100 or fractional part, 2 cents; bills of exchange, foreign, or each \$100 or fractional part, 2 cents; bills of exchange, foreign, or exchange, foreign, or exchange, foreign, or each \$100 or fractional part, 2 cents; bills of exchange, foreign, or exchange, foreig

Bonds of indemnity, 50 cents. Charter party for vessels, \$3 to \$10, accord-

Charter party for vessels, \$3 to \$10, according to registered tonnage.
Contracts for real estate, merchandise, stocks, &c., 10 cents; deeds, transfers of real estate, &c., for each \$100 in value, 50 cents.
Telegrams, 1 cent. The companies incur a penalty of \$50 for failure to affix a stamp on each telegraph message transmitted, excepting only official despatches of telegraph or railroad companies sent over their own wires, and official business of the Government.
Entry of goods at Custom Houses, up to \$100 in value, 25 cents; not exceeding \$500, 50 cents; over \$500, \$1; withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses, 50 cents.
Life insurance policies, 8 cents fer \$100 of insurance, to be paid at the inception of the policy. Fraternal, beneficiary, society, and other cooperative associations are exempted.

policy. Fraternal, beneficiary, society, and other cooperative associations are exempted. Fire and marine insurance, upon the amount of premium charged, one-half of 1 per cent, on sach dollar or fraction. Cooperative and mutual companies, fire insurance companies not for profit, are exempted.

Lease for land or tenement for one year or less, 25 cents; exceeding three years, 31.

Manifest for Custom House entry or clearance, 51 to 85, according to tonnage.

Manifest for usion flouse entry or clearance, \$1 to \$5, according to tonnage, Mortgage, exceeding \$1,000, 25 cents; exceed-ing \$1,500, 25 cents for each \$500. Passage tickets to foreign ports costing not more than \$30, \$1; more than \$60, \$5. Proxies, 10 cents; power of attorney, 25 cents; protest, 25 cents.

more than \$30, \$1; more than \$60, \$5.
Proviest, 10 cents; power of attorney, 25 cents;
protest, 25 cents.
Warenouse receipts, 25 cents.
Marenouse receipts, 25 cents.
Modicinal proprietary articles and perfumery,
commetics and other similar articles, one-eighth
of 1 cent for each 5 cents in retail price. Articles in the hands of dealers on July 1 may be
stamped when sold. Drawback is allowed on
articles exported. Proprietors of proprietary
articles have the privilege of furnishing their
own designs for stamps.
Chewing gum, for each dollar or fraction of
retail value, 4 cents.
Sparkling or other wines bottled for sale, for
each pint, 1 cent; more than one pint, 2 cents.
An excise tax of one-quarter of one per cent.
Is levied on the gross receipts (where in excess
of \$250,000 per year) of persons, firms or corporations refining oil or augar, or owning or
controlling an oil pipe line.
A stamp tax of 1 cent is levied on each ticket
for a seat in a palace or parlor car or berth in a
sleeping car after July 1, the stamp to be affixed
and paid for by the company issuing it.
Graded taxes are imposed on legacies and disstributive shares of personal property.
The Senate accepts the certificate of indebted
mess and loan provisions of the House, with a
reduction of the amount of bonds authorized to
\$400,000,000. The provision that ne bonds
shall be issued until at Teast \$50,000,000 of indebtedness certificates are outstanding has been
eliminated. The sections now read:

"Exc. 32. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to berrow from time to time,
at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum
per sanum, such sum or sums as in his judg-

at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per

"SEC. 32. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to be row from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or suma as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, provided that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$100,000,000.

"BEC. 33. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to derray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war found to proceed when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures, the sum of \$400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor could not registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of \$20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from such date, and bearing interest payable exampt from all taxes or duties of the United States after ten years from such date, and bearing interest payable exampt from all taxes or duties of the United States after ten years from such date, and bearing interest payable exampt from all taxes after ten years from such date, and bearing interest payable exampt from all taxes are duties of the United States for each of the United States after the years from such date, and bearing interest payable exampt from all taxes or duties of the United States of the treasury as the second of the staxes of the United States to search and the subscriptions for the

Openier with the section is modelled after the Oleomargarine act.

An import duty of 10 cents per pound is imposed on tea, to take effect at once.

HOUSE AGREES TO THE REPORT. The Vote Stood 115 For to 111 Against-The Democrats Opposed It.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- The House held an evening session to consider the conference repert on the War Revenue bill. Hardly a score of members were present at 8 o'clock, the hour fixed for the session to begin. Mr. Dingley was among those who had not appeared. A pause followed the fall of the Speaker's gavel, which was ended by Mr. Hill of Connecticut inquiring : "Is there any business before the House !" The query was not immediately answered by the

Mr. Hill continued: "I don't wish, Mr. Speaker, to take advantage of the temporary absence of any one, but as the House is in session for business, and there being no business before it, I move that the House adjourn." House conferees were compelled to yield to the

Before the question was voted on Mr. Dingley came into the hall. Mr. Hill's motion received only his own vote and that of Mr. Hooker of New York, both of whom, before the recess was ordered, had objected to an agreement providing for consideration of the conference report on the War Revenue bill, because they did not appreve of the provision for the coinage of the

silver bullion in the Treasury.

Mr. Dingley supplemented the statement of the managers of the House and explained their work. The passage of such a bill, he said, was impossible at any time, and especially when the House and Senate are constituted as at present, without the exercise of the policy of give and take in coming to an agreement. Having in view the ends to be obtained, the House conferees had surrendered to the Senate conferees upon matters that did not affect the principles of the bill in order that it might become a law. None of them had secured a measure that met his entire approval. That was impossible, but the agreement reached, notwithstanding the fact that it contained something objectionable, was one that all ought to units in supporting.

With this introduction, Mr. Dingley entered upon a detailed review of the matters in differ ence between the two houses and the action of the conferees thereon. Answering questions relating thereto, Mr. Dingley said that estimates of the revenue to be derived from various propositions were as follows: Tax on sugar and oil refining companies from \$1,000,000 to \$2. 000,000 a year; inheritance tax, \$9,000,000 imports on tea, \$10,000,000.

Mr. Cannon expressed his regret that the Mixed Fleur bill had been injected into the War bill, and gave notice that if the legislation should prove to be ill-formed, as he feared it would, steps would be taken to secure its re-

The provision regarding the coinage of silver

The provision regarding the coinage of silver bullion in the Treasury, Mr. Dingley said, was a reaffirmation of the language of the law of 1890] as to the manner of use of the dollars so coined, and the addition of a specific amount to be coined every month, based upon the amount heretofore coined by the Treasury. It was simply putting into law the practice of the Treasury, and it satisfied some gentlemen who did not know what was being done with the silver in the Treasury. In his opinion, the sooner the whole amount of the bullion was coined and disposed of the better it would be for all interests.

Opposing the adoption of the conference report, Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) said the bill as it came from the conferees was better than when it left the House, but not so good as when it went to conference from the Senate. He thanked Mr. Dingley for his frank admission that the silver coinage amendment, as finally agreed to, was neither more nor less than the law as it is at present, and that in his opinion it amounted to nothing at all, in which opinion he concurred. Mr. Bailey criticised at length the mixed-flour provision, under which, by the subterfuge of exercising the taxing power, the General Government can go into the States and regulate matters relating to the nealth and morals of their citizens.

A colloquy occurred between Mr. Bailey and Mr. Tawney as to the revenue producing power of the measure, in which Mr. Tawney said that the production of oleomargarine had increased since the passege of the law to tax and regulate it, to which Mr. Bailey responded: "That is because the people have more sense than the Congress which passed the law." [Applause.]

The report was further opposed by Mr. Simpson (1ºop., Kan.), Pierce (Dem., Tenn.), and Swanson (Dem., Val.), the latter of whom criti-

The report was further opposed by Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.), Pierce (Dem., Tenn.), and Swanson (Dem., Va.), the latter of whom criticised what he called the discrimination in the bill against dealers in tobacco and cigars, for which and other reasons, he said, he would wishhold his vote. which and other reasons, he said, he would wishhold his vote.

Mr. Groavenor of Ohio endeavored to rally the Republican members in support of the repert in a speech that stirred the indignation of the Democrats and the applause of the Republicans. Gen. Henderson (Kep., La) emphatically and earnestly protested against the injection into a war measure of a degraded, abandoned and condemned proposition. He stated his purpose to be to support the conferces and clothe the President with power to feed, pay and equipmen and boats for battle. But he should nover cease to light against a fifty-cent dollar, and friends of that proposition must not assume that, because of his vote to-night, he would not everywhere and at all times oppose it.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) briefly expressed like views.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tann.) appealed to the

views.
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House to send the bill back to conference to per-

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) appealed to the House to send the bill back to conference to perfect.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) urged the Republicans particularly to sustain the conferees. To send the bill back might mean a proposition regarding silver that contained something of importance in the estimation of friends of free coinage, which the report did not.

The previous question was ordered, and the report agreed to, 153 to 111. A special edition of the Revenue bill was ordered printed, and at 11:30 the House adjourned.

The vote was generally along political lines. Republicans voting for the report and Democrats. Populists, and Silverites against it. Several Republicans voted against the report as a protest against the silver clause but, as Mr. Pitney said, finding it ineffective, they changed their votes to aye. The following Republicans voted against the report: Brewster of New York, Heary and Melntyre of Maryland. The following Democrats voted for it: Cummings, Driggs and Mocletts, and McAleer of Pennsylvania.

It is possible that the work of the House on the war revenue conference report will have to be done over again. Examination of the text of the report, it was said after adjournment, had disclosed the fact that, in preparing it for submission to the House, five sections of the mixed flour substitute for the Masen numendment had been omitted, and that they had not therefore, been passed upon at all. Whether or not this is such an error as will compel a revesation of the officials whe were cegnizant of the facts.

WANTS TO INSURE HER MAHOGANY. An American Steamer at Mingaten Will Secur

n British Register Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sur KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—The American steamer Yalu has arrived here from Cartagena, Colembia, with a cargo of mahegany. She is bound for Boston. It is said that she will obtain a British register here.

Washington, June 9.—The President to-day pardoned Capt. John Hart of Philadelphia, convicted of leading a filbustering expedition to Cuba, and now serving a sentence in the Pennsylvania Penitentiary. President McKinley sent to the Department of Justice this morning for copies of the papers in the case, and the petition for pardon which had been signed by many Senators and Representatives and prominent persons in all parts of the country. The papers were brought over to the White House by Attorney-General Griggs early this afternoon, and torney-General Griggs early this afternoon, and the President almost immediately signed the document granting an unconditional pardon to Capt. Hart. PHILADRIPHIA. Pa., June 9.—Capt. John D. Hart will be liberated from the penitentiary to-morrow. He has been there since Feb. 24. He was onevicted here in the United States court in December, 1896, and sentenced to two years' impriseament on March 8, 1897. He remained at liberty up to February last, pending appeals to the Supreme Court.

condition. The naval officers stationed in Puget Sound were directed to inspect the vessel, and they did so, and pronounced the vessel first class and high grade. She had also a first-class clearance from the British port of Vancouver. She had been used in the Japanese war as a transport, having transported as high as 1,200 troops at one time. She was pronounced by the Quartermaster at Seattle as the best and most substantial merchant vessel floating in Pacific waters. The Assistant Secretary of War requested that the vessel be decked She was put into the dry dock of Port Orchard, was there inspected, and was pronounced a first-class, high-grade, theroughly seaworthy vessel. She was taken by the Government on terms dictated by the War Department. He did not know the terms. She was run down to San Francisco, and there it was found that a number of ship owners-gentlemen engaged in conducting shipping on the Pacific Ocean-were engaged in an attempt to hold up the Government for extravagant prices. For one of their ships, the Morgan, \$1,000 a day was demanded, or \$30,000 a month for a vesse

that would have carried only 700 troops.

"The incoming of the Centennial from Puget Sound," Mr. Carter continued, "impressed these gentlemen of patriotic impulse in San Francisco with the idea that their monopoly in that trade was broken by the owners of the Cen-tennial, and they procured a statement from the harbor master of San Francisco that the Centennial had been condemned by the Japanese Gevernment as unseaworthy. That statement, I am advised, is absolutely false. One of the San Francisco newspapers joined in the hue and cry, and the Secretary of War, being advised of this newspaper assault, directed the Quartermaster at San Francisco to get some one else to look the vessel over, and that gentleman made a report that the plates or floor of the vessel near the boiler were rusted, and that the vessel near the boller were rusted, and that he thought the vessel stood too high out of water to be entirely desirable for the expedition. I do know what the facts are. It may be that the two naval officers who inspected the vessel in Puget Sound, both in and out of the dry dock, made exregious mistakes, and it may be that the Quartermaster at Seattle was mistaken when he reported to the War Department that the, vessel was one of the strongest merchant vessels in Pacific waters, and it may be true that the gentlemen who desired to get \$1,000 a day for the Morgan were correct in saving that the Centennial should be refused and the Morgan steamer taken. But the whole transaction bears to my mind the ear marks of a preconceried scheme among the ably owners at San Francisco to hold up the United States Government for the payment of extraordinary and unconscionable charges for the use of their vessels. The Senator from California (Mr. Perkins) is probably familiar with the harbor master of San Francisco, and I will say to him that the statement of the harbor master, made at the inception of this crusade against the Centennial, was absolutely false and must have been known to him to be false."

Mr. Perkins replied to Mr. Carter, beginning with the sarcasm that the Senator's knowledge of navigation was contined to passages over hills. He informed him that there was no harbor master in San Francisco; and that even if there was such an official he had nothing to do he thought the vessel stood too high out of with the sarcasm that the senator's knowledge of havigation was confined to passages over hills. He informed him that there was no harbor master in San Francisco; and that even if there was such an official he had nothing to do with the inspection of steamships. He asked Mr. Carter as to the age of the Centennial, and as Mr. Carter as to the age of the Centennial, and as Mr. Carter as to the specific and the company of which he (Mr. Perkins) is a member had declined months ago to charter any of its vessels to the Government, so that that company was not in the conspiracy. As to the Pacific Mail Company, it had through its President, Mr. Huntington placed its vessels at the disposal of the Government and had asked the Government to fix its own terms. The Government had chartered the City of Peking at \$1,000 a day, and her expenses for operation were \$700 a day, and her expenses for operation were \$700 a day, and her expenses for operation were \$700 a day, and her expenses for operation were \$700 a day. The Sydney, the China and saveral other vessels of the Pacific Mail Company had been placed at the disposal of the Government in the port of San Francisco at 50 per cent, less than was paid for ships on the Atlantic coast. The Oceanic Steamship Company, owned and controlled by Spreckles, had acted in the same manner and had chartered the Australia, the Zealandia and one or two other ships at 50 per cent, less than similar ships were chartered on the Atlantic coast. In conclusion Mr. Perkins declared that the patriotism and loyalty of the people of California and of the Pacific coast States could not be called in question, whether in the chartering of ships or in any other matter concerning the welfare and prosperity of the country.

At the close of the discussion the bill was passed.

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in the chartering of ships or in any other matter concerning the welfare and prosperity of the country.

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A bill to authorize the Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf Hailway Company to construct and operate a railway in the Territory of Oklahoma was reported and passed.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.) introduced a bill for the return of all the Confederate fings, and asked for its immediate consideration, but objection was made and the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The scandal in connection with the extortion of over \$100,000 as a claim agent's fee from the Book Concern of the Methediat Church, South, was brought before the Senate in a resolution offered by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), instructing the Committee on Claims to investigate the subject. He reminded the Senate that when the bill for the relief of the Book Concern was pending he effered an amendment providing that not more than \$5,000 should be paid out of the claim to any agent or attorncy, and that the very idea of the amendment had been received with a great deal of indignation, as offering an affront to honorable men. The Senator had been assured that all the work connected with the claim was a labor of love, and that the money was to be devoted exclusively to benevolent and charitable objects. It had now come to his knowledge that there was at the time a contract to pay 35 per cent. to an agent named Stahlmann, and that agent had received out of the amount of she claim (\$288,000), the contract had been sknowledge that there was at the time a contract to pay 35 per cent. to an agent named Stahlmann, and that agent had received out of the amount of she claim (\$288,000), the contract had been knowledge that there was at the time a contract he bear has and had given as a several other. Shanks, and Pasce, all of evolutions are the sense of the printing concern in Tennesset, who had telegraphed that no claims and had given as averand other. Shanks, and Pasce, all of evolutions are the sense of the

was passed.

The Senate at 4:30 proceeded to executive business, and afterward adjourned till to-mor-

HOUSE PROCREDINGS.

Fight Over the Bill to Allew Soldiers in the Field to Vote for Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- Upon the approval of the journal of yesterday's preceedings of the House, Mr. Grosvener (Rep., O.) demanded the regular order, which cut off miscellaneous business, and brought the House direct to the consideration of the Lacey bill to enable the soldiers in the field to vote for members of Congress. Mr. Grosvenor inquired if it were in order to

offer amendments to the bill. Speaker Reed replied that amendments might be offered, but that the gentleman from Michigan (Samuel W. Smith) had the floor, Mr. Grosvenor-Yes, I know, and he is par-

celling it out for apparently interminable debate. My object was to find out if an arrangement could not be made to bring the debate to a close some time within the year.

The matter was not pressed, hewever, and a number of amendments were proposed to the bill, some of which were adopted for the purpose of perfecting the machinery by which the votes shall be cast and returned.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) spoke at length against the bill, asserting its unconstitutionality. Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) said he expressed al ways with hesitancy and misgivings views which he held in opposition to those of the gentleman from Texas. He made an argument for the bill, declaring that Congress had the right to determine for itself the qualifications of voters to enable them to vote for Representa-tives in Congress.

tires in Congress.

Mr. S. W. Smith (Rep., Mich.) then demanded the previous question, to which many Democrats

the previous question, to which many periodrate objected.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) violently protested against being deprived of an opportunity to amend the bill so as to include saliors and marines. He demanded, with others, a vote by yeas and nays, shouting, "I want to know who refuses to let the saliors come in."

The previous question was ordered—139 to 95—and then Mr. Balley began fillbustering, demanding the and nay vetes on the pending

The previous question was ordered—139 to 95—and then Mr. Balley began fillbustering, demanding yea and nay vetes on the pending amendments. These were carried one after another, and when the ongrossment of the bill had been ordered Mr. Balley demanded the reading of the engrossed measure. This effectually blocked progress for the time.

At 5:15 o'clock Mr. Dingley presented the conference report upon the War Revenue bill. This, together with the explanatory statement of the managers of the House, was read. Mr. Dingley said that it was the desire of the committee in charge of the bill to dispose of the report to-night, in order that the bill should become a law before the end of the week. This was absolutely necessary, he said, to avoid large losses, new that the provisions of the bill had become known, by persons taking advantage of some of its provisions. It was agreed to take a recess at this point (6 o'clock) until 8. Mr. Dingley giving notice that at 10:30 he would demand the previous question on the adoption of the report.

MUSTERING IN NAVAL MILITIA One Hundred and Pifteen Brooklyn Men to En-

of examining the Second Battalion, New York Naval Militia, for enlistment in the United States Navy. The examinations went on yesterday afternoon.

Up to last night 111 men and four officers had been accepted. They will be mustered into the service this morning. The term of enlistment is one year, unless discharged before then. The officers and men will be held as recruits on the New Hampshire, a detachment being assigned to this or that ship as needed for any duty. This

is not necessarily duty on patrol boats. There are four beats now patrolling New York harbor, manned by United States sailors and commanded by regular navy officers. Admiral Erben is said to think that these boats are quite aufficient for patrol duty here, and that, unless the men on them are ordered elsewhere, there will be no occasion for assigning naval militia-

TIP TO OUR BLOCKADERS. Remember the Remembrance and Get a Lond of Buglish Coal.

From the London Morning Pos

Some excitement has been caused at Falmouth by the arrival of the steamer Remembrance of Sunderland to ship a new crew. The vessel is laden with coal which she took from England to Cadiz. While at Cadiz it is stated that the cargo changed hands and was bought on behalf of the Spanish Government. Meanwhile a large number of packages were shipped on board, and ber of packages were shipped on board, and these are supposed to have been intended for the Spanish fleet. The crew of the Remembrance were at the time engaged by the week, and refused a tempting offer for a long voyage, as they were not prepared to undertake the risk. A fresh crew was engaged, principally from Cardiff and Plymouth, and they arrived at Falmouth two or three days age. One of the men stated they were well aware of the risk, but they had been given good wages, and if captured by the Americans it would only mean "more days, more dollars." The steamer arrived at Falmouth shortly after midnight and anchored three or four miles off the port. A local tug was engaged ito take the old crew off. Soon afterward (on May 31) the vessel left for Celen.

MESSAGE FROM ADMIRAL SAMPSON. Me Said Nothing About the Landing of Marine Henr Santingo.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- A long despatch from Admiral Sampson was received by the Navy De-partment to-night, but it is understood that it contained little of importance. It related prin cipally to supplies needed by the first off Santiago, such as ammunition and provisions. A statement of changes in the personnel of the fiest was also included. Nothing was said in the despatch about the reported destruction of any Spanish torpedo boat or about marines landing near Santiago. These things would undoubtedly have been included had they occurred.

Last of Illinois Naval Reserves to the Front. CHICAGO, June 9.- The last of the Illinois Naval Reserves have gone to the front. A de-tachment of 133, comprising men from Chicago, Quincy, and Alton, with ten recruits from St. Paul, marched through the streets from the armory on Michigan avenue this aftersoon, bourded a Pennsylvania train at the Union passenger station, and was hurried away. The

Second Mississippi Regiment Ready. JACESON, Miss., June 9.-The Second Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers, was formally nustered in to-day and reported to the War De-

PACIFIC FLEET ENLARGED.

\*\*\*ENATE YOURS TO GRANT AMERICAN\*\*

\*\*RESISTATIO MERCHANIMEN\*\*,

They Are the Six Yessels Guned by the Narthers Facilite Steamship Company—The Creitem Sill Passed—Featings for John A.

\*\*Bingsimm and the Widew of Assimiral Worden

\*\*WARITHOTON, June 9.—A bill to establish
postal savings banks for depositing earings at

the post of the Steams of the Steams of the Steams of the Steams of the Committee of Exposition of Committee by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) and was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) reported from the

Post Office Committee by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) and was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) reported from the

Post Office Committee of the Steams ship Company, and after a spirited discussion it

was reported to the Steams of the Steams ship Company, and after a spirited discussion it

was a passed.

The discussion started by Mr. Perkins (Rep., N. H.) and was placed to an experiment of the committee of Committee

this technicality. This the hospital authorities positively refuse to consent to, but Mrs. Baylies stated yesterday that Mrs. Reid had found a way of getting around this difficulty. Mrs. Baylies, who is the assistant Treasurer, also stated that the following donations had been made

ľ	Mrs. William Rockefeller \$1.0
	Mrs. J. B. Heggin
	Mrs. Arthur Hissell
	Mrs. Stanford White
	Mrs. J. T. Wamniever
	Mrs. A. W. Durkee
	Mrs. H. H. Hollister
3	Mrs. J. H. Benedict
	Anonymous
	Mrs. John Sloane 2
•	Long Branch Grammar School
	O V. N. Baldwin
	Anonymous, through Mrs. William Post
t	John Ciaffin
	A. B. Caffin
	A. C. Gurnee
	Judge Gray 1
	Mrs. Dickey
	Mrs. Garner
341	R. I. Gammell
•	Miss Redmond
	James H. Beekman
	Mrs. Aifred Peil. Mrs. Grand d'Hautsville
	Mrs. Grand d'Hautsville 2
	W. Storra Wells
	Mrs. Goddard
-	Mrs. Eugene Kelly
	Mrs. H. A. Robbins
6	Mrs. J. A. Murray
9	Moncure Robinson
	Mrs. James Wadsworth
1	Mrs. Spencer Track
•	William Bispham
	Mrs John Ireland
	Miss Leary Mrs. J. P. Duncan
٠	W. H. Fuller
-	Mrs. Whitney Niss E. C. Whitney
3	Mins E. C. Whitney J. Frederick Kernochan.
	W. A. Read 1
	Mrs. Edward Sweet
	Mrs. J. P. Rebinsen
- 1	An English Friend
	Miss Lou sa Kane
1	Mins Sibyl Kans. 1
	Mrs. S. L. Husted
	Miss Hosted

This brings the sum total deposited by the society with a trust company up to \$14,989.

Another meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at Mrs. Reia's next Thursday forenoon, and will be followed by a general meeting in the afternoon.

The Red Cross Auxiliary of the Jewish Wo-

men's Council met in the afternoon at Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third street and Fifth avenue. Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger presided. Mrs. Kohut, Secretary, in the absence of Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Treasurer, reported that up to June 6 the auxiliary had \$1,923.37 in the treasury, and that on June 7 \$460 was donated. At the meeting the Bethel Sisterhood donated \$400 and Mrs. Schottenfels, representing the True Sisters, gave \$100 for that organization, and stated that its members were ready to contribute more if necessary. This auxiliary has undertaken to supply the Red Cross hospital ship which the Central Committee proposed buying with 3,000 sheets and a great number of pillow cases and towels, and to give out the sewing to women in need of work. Mrs. Julius Beer, Chairman of the Work Committee, reported that 2,000 sheets, 1,700 Commander Henry Knex of the Bureau of pillowcases, and 1,700 towels were finished. Applied Mechanics of the United States Naval and that they would be laundered and done up week. She said that no more sheets and pillowcases would be made at present, as the Relief Committee will not buy a hospital ship. Those made up will be used in fitting out sea-going launches and tugs, and if there demand for more linen for field work the auxiliary stood ready to supply it. The President stated that 218 rubber sheets had been donated and that the auxiliary had been asked to furnish 300 blankets, which have been ordered and will be ready when called for.

We have more money than was needed to furnish the supplies that we pledged," she continued, "and I called on the Secretary of the Women's Committee on Auxiliaries and asked her what we should do with it. She asked that we supply a large number of mosquito nets for cots and we have ascertained that they can be bought on stretchers for \$4.80 a dexen.

The members unanimously agreed to furnish a quantity of these nets. A representative of the Sisterhood of the Fif-

teenth Street Temple said that she had a check for \$50 which her society had sent, but that the auxiliary didn't seem to need it. Mrs. Kohut explained that bills for materials were yet to be paid and that the work had only commenced. She also said that any surplus would be turned into the treasury of the Red Cross Relief Committee. After this was made clear the member handed in the \$50. .

Word has just been received by the Red Cross Hospital authorities from Dr. Sototongo, who has charge of the Red Cross hospitals in Ouba, that 4,162 patients have been treated at one hospital by Red Cress methods, and out of this number only two have died.

There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Woman's National War Relief afternoon, Mrs. S. V. White of Brooklyn presided. The wives of the Governors of Virginia, Idaho and Illinois sent letters saying that they would be glad to serve as Vice-Presidents and would do everything in their power to assist relief work in their States. Mrs. C. H. Raymond, Treasurer, reported that she had received in the last two days \$1,553.95. and that after paying all expenses \$2,333.57 remained in the treasury. Considerable more was taken in yesterday.

The Executive Committee, which reports to the National Committee every three months, decided to hold a summer meeting of the National Committee the first week in August at Saratoga. At that time printed reports of ail the work that the association has done will be distributed. This meeting is subject to the call of the Director-General, Mrs. Ellen Hardin

In accordance with the call from the Govern ment for fiannel abdominal bandages for soldiers and marines, the association decided to issue call for denations of woven woollen bandages, which are considered the best.

A House Committee was appointed for the summer to keep track of the work here. This ommittee consists of Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Chairman; Mrs. Hebbard K. Browne, Mrs. T. B. O'Neill, Miss Alice Howard Cady and Mrs. Frayer. The Committee on Supplies is composed of Mrs. Hebbard K. Browne, 26 East Sixty-eighth atreet, Chairman; Mrs. Theodore F. Kane, Mrs. F. J. Higginson, Mrs. Jasper Cairns, Mrs. Huntington and Mrs. Henry Clark Cor. All supplies should be sent to the association headquarters at the Windsor Hotel.

Mrs. 8. V. White reported that she had obtained donations of sixty pounds of stationery for the hespital ship Solace from two Breeklyn dry goods firms. More than \$1,000 worth of easily, thoroughly, and perfectly. 25 cents.

supplies have been donated through members of the association for the Solace,

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association met at Mrs. Egbert Guernsey's, 180 Central Park West, yesterday. Mrs. Howard Carroll was in the chair. Mrs. Guernsey reported that the Hahnemann Hospital authorities had offered the association all of the vacant beds in the wards and rooms for the use of such members of soldiers' or sailors' families as might

need hospital treatment. Mrs. Adolph Taheppe was authorized to organise the German women in the city to work with the association. The auxiliaries formed so far are the Westchester County Woman's Club, the Richmond County Woman's Club, and the Woman's Health Protective Association of New York. Mrs. Hull Browning of Tenaffy, N. J., is organizing a young people's branch, to be known as the Tenafly Junior Auxiliary of the

Woman's Protective Relief Association.
This association has been formed with the object of giving relief to the families of those who have gone to the front. It has a corps of physicians and surgeons who give their services free when required. Where serious illness demands the care of a trained nurse, such service will be furnished. Another object is to render hospital service and supplies on land and sea; of delicacies and comforts not ordinarily furnished by the Government. The association intends to cooperate with all relief organizations in the city, and will adopt a systematimethod of distributing funds, so that the same applicant cannot secure relief from several organizations. Already the association has re-

lieved a number of families. At a meeting of the Woman's West End Republican Club, 477 Boulevard, in the affernoon, Miss Pascal, representing the Relief Associa-tion, asked that a committee be appointed to confer with the Patriotic Relief Association, with a view to becoming one of its auxiliaries. The request was granted,

Formal request having been made by Miss Clara Barton fer permission from the War De-partment to establish a Red Cross headquarters at each of the military camps in the United States, the following reply was received yester-

States, the following reply was received yesterday by Stephen E. Barten:

DEAR SIR: I have, by your reference, the letter
of this date from Mr. George Kennan of the
American National Red Cross, and see no objection whatsoever to their establishing a station in every military camp for the purpose indicated in their letter. Instructions have been
issued by me to-day to the Surgeon-General,
who will communicate this information to the
chief surgeons of the camps. Very truly yours,
R. A. Alger, Secretary of War.

CAPT. COOPER TO BE INVESTIGATED. Alleged Discourtany to the Beard of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- Alleged discourteous treatment by Capt, Philip H. Cooper, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has been made the subject of a complaint to the Navy Department, filed by a member of the Academic Board of Visitors, which consists of Senators Hale and Caffrey; Representatives Hilborn. Wanger, and Clark, Prof. Charles E. Monroe of the District of Columbia, Dr. Amos Babcock of Iowa, John L. Lampon of Tennesses Edward C. Hinman of Michigan, John Boyer of Ohio, W. E. Sadler of Kansas, and James Phillips of Massachusetts.

According to the story of one of the members, the Board of Visitors went to Annapolis about ten days ago to make the regular annual inspec-tion and gather information for its report. After examining the buildings and grounds the board sent for Capt. Cooper and asked him some questions. It is alleged that his manner was gruff, and that such answers as he gave were made in discourteous language. He was asked when work would begin on the new building authorized by Congress, and answered that he would start to tear down the old buildings when the board got out of the way. A question as to the course of study at the Academy brought forth the reply that the local Academic Board attended to that. The visitors construed this to mean that it was none of their business.

Finally Capt, Cooper was asked if it were true that he had punished a cadet for going in awimming when there was no rule prohibiting the practice at the time. Capt. Cooper, it is said, responded that he would not enswer the question unless it were put in writing, and then left the room, saying he had other things to do. The members of the Board of Visitors held an indigna tion meeting and decided to leave Annapolis forthwith, although they had not obtained any information on which to base the report. The board usually spends ten days at the Academy, but this year it remained only three days.

To-day a protest was filed at the Navy Department by Representative Hilborn of California, the Chairman of the board, against granting to Capt. Cooper the command of a ship. Mr. Hilborn held that a man who had so little con-Cooper was not fitted to have charge of a naval vessel. The protest will lead to an investigation of Capt. Cooper's conduct.

SENDING COAL SOUTH.

Large Quantities Being Shipped from Norfelk for Our Warships.

Norrolk, Va., June 8.—The Government colliers Alexander and Evelyn arrived at Lambert's Point to-day, the former from New York, the latter from the South. Immense quantities of coal are being sent South by the Government of which little is known, as the ships are not reported in or out. It was said that the shipments of coal from Lambert's Point to-day would aggregate perhaps 20,000 tons.

At the Norfolk Navy Yard Lieut. A. B. Conner reported to-day to command the Iris, formerly the Menemsha, which has been transformed into a distilling ship. Lieut. R. E. Barry reported for duty on the Cassius, formerly the German steamship Rhaetia; Lieut. George H. Dunbar reported for the Iris, and Ensigns K. F. Martons and Charles B. Fithian for the Saturn. Second Lieut, A. T. Marix, U. S. M. C., reported to the commander of the Marine Barracks for instructions. Lieutenant-Commander Barwell, formerly ordnance officer at this yard, now in command of the collier Alexander, visited the

Machinery for Our Wire-Wound Guns. READING, Pa., June 9 .- The Diamond Drill and Machine Company began their new building at

their Birdsboro works, 30 by 80 feet, in which will be placed some new machinery needed for the construction of the fifty Brown wire guns ordered by the Government. Other new machinery will be placed in position in the present machine shop and work upon the guns will be pushed as fast as possible.

RICHMOND, Va., June 9 .- Gov. Tyler of Vir ginia spont an hour with the President to-day. It can be said on authority that the name of

Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, the former Confederate cavalry leader, will be sent to the Senate for appointment as Brigadier in the volunteers. KEY WEST, June 9 .- The 259 men employed on the new Government dock, who struck yesterday because of a hitch in Washington over

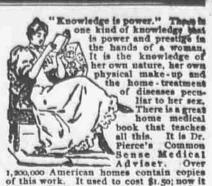
the question of paying them extra for extra hours' work, resumed work to-day. The local offloers agreed they should work only eight

Washington, June 9.—The Navy Department received a despatch this morning from Capt. Philip of the Texas saying that he was alive and well. How the report that he had been killed originated is not known. It was never credited at the department.

The Vale Being Painted Gray.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 9.-The auxiliary cruiser Yale, now at the shippard here for repairs and to receive her armament, is being painted. The ship will be changed from black to the gray adopted by the Navy Department at

Constipation promptly cured by Hood's Pills



of this work. It used to cost \$1.50; now it is free. For a paper covered copy send at one-cent stamps, to cover magiting only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; French cloth binding,

the world's Dispensity medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; French cloth binding, at stamps.

This great book tells all about a medicine that is an unfailing cure for all weakness and disease of the delicate organs distinctly feminine. That medicine is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. During the past thirty years many thousands of women have used it with marvelous results. It imparts health, vigor, virility, strength and elasticity to the organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Taken during the period of gestation, it makes the coming of baby easy and almost painless. It completely banishes the pain and misery that are the result of a woman's neglecting her womanly health. An honest medicine dealer will give you what you ask for, and not try to persuade you to take some inferior substitute for the little added profit he may make thereon.

make thereon.

Mrs. Jas. Schaffner, of Freemansburg. Northampton Co., Fa., writes: "It is with pleasure
that I write to let you know the great good I
have received from your medicines and the local
self-treatment at home. I was troubled with
female weakness, had pains in my back all tae
time, sometimes so severe that I could not lie is
bed at night. I tried different doctors but they
could not help ine. Then my husband got Dr.,
Pierce's Common Bense Medical Adviser, and
induced me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. After
taking six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription'
I feel like a new woman." make thereon.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure consti-pation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxa-tive, and two a mild cathartic. Druggista sell them, and nothing is "just as good."

## Just right Eyeglasses

Rightly made, rightly fitted and rightly held in place by the Schmidt Clip. Firmest you ever saw. Easiest you eversaw. No slipping or falling or pinching. Attached to any glasses for 50c. Circular FREE.

F. G. Schmidt,

Oculists' Prescriptions filled. Factory on premises. Quick repairing. OPEN EVENINGS. Phone 1968-33.

Optician-16 East 42d St. - Bot. Medison BISHOP DOANE ON THE WAR.

Coming Benefits Which He Forsees Will Be Brought About by It. ALBANY, June 9 .- Bishop William Croswell Donne of the Episcopal Church to-day addressed

the graduates of St. Agnes's School. Among

other things in reference to the Spanish-American war, he said: "You are getting out of your training time at a moment of our history full of demands and op-portunities. Whatever else you are, you are American girls, growing to be American women. From time to time, on these graduation days, something or other will always underlie and emphasize some special point of the training and the teaching that we have given you here. It may be thoroughness, it may be wemanliness, it may be religiousness; but this year the qualifying adjective that needs

special emphasis is the word 'American.' "One looks out through the dark, uncertain cloud of the new events which have rolled over us with a sad surprise to see through the first rift in them some good end of God. Awful in myriad ways the first things are that come: revenge and hatred, boastfulness and pride, selfseeking and cruelty, besides all the suffering and sorrow and the awful cost of life and treasure that might have spent themselves in ways and works of peace. But these are intermediate things and superficial things, the swirl and resh of a sudden flood which will subside. What will it leave behind? What are the ends to follow! Please God, a better American people, something higher and better than mere material prosperity, than mere territorial greatness, than mere numerical bigness, which can be counted by millions of money, or miles of land, or numbers of population; an American people stirred with a new sense of sympathy which seeks to ro-lieve unutterable suffering, and to share our good things with those less favored than we have been, and drawn to the recognition of that racial instinct which ought, not by written covenant or concordats, but by the consciousness of natural unity, to bind together into one splendid purpose and one mighty power the

English-speaking people of the world. "' United States,' an Englishwoman wrote to me the other day, 'must now, for the two English speaking races, spell "US," and nothing else.' These are good thoughts to think, away from the noisy celebrations of our great historic days, while the flags float, not in the defiant winds of boasted achievements of the past, but with their protecting folds spread out to rescue and relieve the suffering, and waving beavenward in prayer."

RECRUIT FROM KILKENNY.

Six-Feet Shortall Quit the Constabulary and Managed to Got More to Balist.

A former member of the Royal Irish Constab ulary of Kilkenny was enlisted in the United States Army yesterday. His name is Thomas Shortall. He was patrolling the streets of Kilkenny when the Spanish-American war be-gan. With \$25, all the money he had, except enough to get him to the nearest port where he could sail for the United States, he bought a steerage passage to Philadelphia, He arrived there on Tuesday, and in some way got past the immigration inspectors. Then he bent his way to New York, arriving here on Wednesday night. Yesterday morning, with 20 cents which he borrowed, he took out his first naturalization papers.

Then he headed for a recruiting station. He was directed to the station where recruits for the Seventh Artillery are being enlisted, in Chambers street, near Park row. He applied to the Sergeant in charge, answered the preliminary questions satisfactorily, and was turned over to the surgeon, Dr. L. P. Williamson, who accepted him. He was sent to Fort Slocum last night, Shortall is 28 years old, weighs 185 pounds and is just 6 feet tall.

National Cuban Bellef Associatio

Washington, June 9.—The National Cuban Relief Association held its first annual meeting to-night in the hall of Columbian University.

to-night in the hall of Columbian University.

Mrs. J. C. Burrows, President, delivered an address, and reports were read by other officers of the association.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster addressed the meeting and submitted resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, relative to the death of Mrs. John M. Thurston, who was a member of the association. A resolution pledging the feative and support of the association to the President was also adopted. was also adopted.

The Naval Personnel Bill. Washington, June 9.-Mr. Myers (Dem., La.).

who with Mr. Butler (Rep., Pa.) is in charge of the Naval Personnel bill, to-day introduced a resolution making that bill the order of business for next Tuesday, the lath inst., to continue until disposed of.

Names for Auxiliary Sunboats

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The racht Eugenia, purchased by the navy for conversion into an auxiliary gunboat, has been renamed Siron. The yachts Huntress and Stranger, obtained for the same purpose, with retain these names.